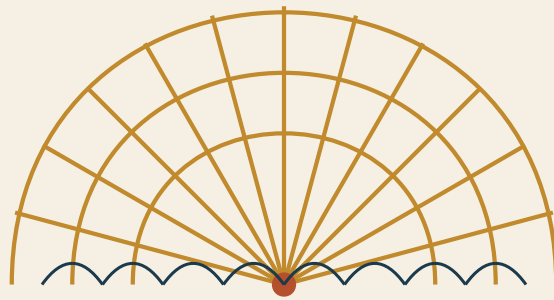


Jemenitische Nederlanders

The Yemeni community in the Netherlands: a statistical and policy baseline.



Wij duiden, wij vertegenwoordigen niet — we interpret, we do not represent.

PUBLISHED · VERSION 0.8

Verification complete

The figures and the underlying recognition-rate calculation have been **independently verified against the original Eurostat data**.

Figures current as of 22 July 2026; the sex, age and permit figures added in this version were retrieved 20 July 2026. Every figure carries its source.

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1. Headline: from near-automatic protection to restrictive policy

Between 2023 and 2025 the share of Yemeni asylum applications granted at first instance in the Netherlands fell from about 99% to about 30%. The Yemeni-background population of the Netherlands, over roughly the same period, more than tripled. Both statements rest on official data, and together they frame this document.

The recognition rate

Year	First-instance decisions	Positive	Recognition rate (own calculation)
2023	1,745	1,730	99.1%
2024	825	625	75.8%
2025	540	160	29.6%

Source: Eurostat, migr_asydcfst (first-instance decisions on applications by type of decision, citizenship, age and sex), geo=NL, citizen=YE, age=TOTAL, sex=T. Dataset last updated 2 June 2026; retrieved 16 July 2026.

Note: Own calculation. Recognition rate = positive first-instance decisions ÷ total first-instance decisions, counted in the year of decision. The IND publishes no recognition rate for Yemen, and Eurostat publishes counts rather than rates; the rate is therefore derived. Eurostat rounds every cell to the nearest 5, which bounds the precision of these percentages. Section 2 sets out the definition, the limitations, and a caution on reading these three years as a single trend.

Two causes, not one

The fall has more than one cause, and the responsible Minister has said so. Answering parliamentary questions on 20 February 2026, Minister Van Weel began: "Het inwilligingspercentage laat zich niet makkelijk verklaren" — the recognition rate does not lend itself to easy explanation. For Yemen he named two developments.

— The Yemeni country policy changed substantially in 2024. A generic protection policy for people from Yemen was replaced by individual assessment.

— A large number of Yemeni cases had been decided under the old policy, in the IND's project Bespoediging Afdoenig Asiel (BAA), which ran from 1 May 2023 and ended in mid-2024. In the Minister's words: "Vanwege het grote aantal en hoge inwilligingspercentage van deze zaken heeft dat invloed op de ontwikkelingen in de inwilligingscijfers."

BAA was an acceleration project that deliberately concentrated on Syrian and Yemeni applications which, under the country policy then in force, qualified quickly for approval. Its cases were therefore, by design, disproportionately approvals — and they fall in the 2023 and 2024 decision years. Section 7 sets out the sequence; section 2 explains why this matters for reading the series.

Source: Kamervragen 2026Z00589, answered by Minister D.M. van Weel (Asiel en Migratie) on 20 February 2026. Retrieved 16 July 2026.

The population

On 1 January 2022 there were 3,805 residents of the Netherlands with a Yemeni background. On 1 January 2026 there were 12,494 — an increase of 228% in four years.

Source: CBS StatLine 85384NED, Bevolking; geslacht, leeftijd, herkomstland en geboorteland (ouders), 1 januari. Herkomstland code Jemen (H008640). Figures definitive; table updated 3 June 2026; retrieved 16 July 2026.

Note: Own calculation: $(12,494 - 3,805) \div 3,805 = 228.4\%$.

The two movements together

The population grew and the recognition rate fell in the same period, and the two are not in tension. The population grew because of decisions taken in and before 2024 — many of them, as above, accelerated through BAA — and because family reunification, not new asylum applications, became the dominant channel of arrival. The recognition rate fell because the country policy was rewritten and the acceleration project ended. A community was formed under one policy regime and now lives under another.

A third fact completes the picture. Subsidiary protection — the generic, country-wide ground — fell from 1,675 grants in 2023 to 50 in 2025. Over the same period, individually assessed refugee status rose from 35 to 90. Protection did not disappear; the automatic route to it closed.

Source: Eurostat, migr_asydcfst, breakdown by type of positive decision. Retrieved 16 July 2026.

2. Methodology

This section states what was done, so that a reader can judge it and reproduce it.

2.1 Sources and why they are authoritative

Every figure in this document derives from a primary official source. No figure is taken from an aggregator, a news report, or a secondary summary. Four bodies supply the quantitative material:

— Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek (CBS), the Dutch national statistical institute, for population by country of origin and for asylum and integration statistics. CBS figures used here are marked definitive.

— Immigratie- en Naturalisatiedienst (IND), the Dutch immigration service, for asylum applications, family reunification and the arrival profile. The IND is the administrative body of record: its Asylum Trends series reports the case data it itself processes.

— Eurostat, the statistical office of the European Union, for first-instance decision counts. Member states report these under a common legal framework, which is what makes decision outcomes comparable over time.

— The Staatscourant, the Tweede Kamer and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs for policy instruments, parliamentary correspondence and country reporting. These are the legal and political record itself, not descriptions of it.

Where a figure exists in more than one of these sources, both are reported and any difference is quantified rather than resolved (see 2.4).

2.2 Definition of every derived measure

Figures calculated by Tharan, rather than read from a source, are labelled "own calculation" wherever they appear. There are three such measures:

Measure	Definition	Source counts
Recognition rate	positive first-instance decisions ÷ total first-instance decisions, in the year of decision, expressed as a percentage	Eurostat migr_asydcfststa, decision categories POS and TOTAL
Year-on-year change	(value in year N – value in year N–1) ÷ value in year N–1, expressed as a percentage	Stated at each occurrence
Period change	(value in period B – value in period A) ÷ value in period A, expressed as a percentage	Stated at each occurrence

The recognition-rate calculation can be reproduced from the following query, which returns the counts used:

```
https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/api/dissemination/statistics/1.0/data/migr_asydcfststa?format=JSON&\&geo=NL&\&citizen=YE&\&age=TOTAL&\&sex=T&\&unit=PER&\&lang=EN
```

For 2025 this returns 540 total first-instance decisions and 160 positive decisions: 160 ÷ 540 = 29.63%, reported as 29.6%.

2.3 Known limitations

- Eurostat rounds every cell to the nearest 5. This bounds the precision of all Eurostat-derived counts and of the rates calculated from them. It also means components need not sum exactly to totals (see 2.4). No recognition rate is reported for years before 2017, because the annual decision counts in those years lie between 10 and 35 and a percentage on such numbers would be spurious precision.
- Decisions are counted by year of decision, not year of application. A case lodged in 2024 and decided in 2025 appears in the 2025 figures. The IND applies the same convention and states it: "Voor het inwilligingspercentage is gekeken naar het jaar van afdoening."
- No official Yemen-specific recognition rate exists. The IND does not publish recognition rates by nationality — Asylum Trends contains none for any nationality — and when asked directly in parliamentary questions in February 2026, the Minister supplied only a total and a total excluding Syrians. The Eurostat-based own calculation used here exists because the official figure does not.
- The Pharos sleutelpersonen finding in section 8 is Tharan's own tally of a public listing, recorded on 16 July 2026. It is based on listed place of residence, not area of service, and covers Pharos-trained sleutelpersonen only. Pharos publishes no aggregate figures for this pool.
- The IND arrival profile in section 3 describes first asylum applications lodged between January 2012 and August 2022. It is not a description of the community as it stands today, and section 6 shows why.

2.4 A caution on reading the recognition rate as a trend

THE 2023–2024 RATES AND THE 2025 RATE MAY NOT BE CLEANLY COMPARABLE

Between 1 May 2023 and 1 August 2024 the IND ran project Bespoediging Afdoening Asiel (BAA), which accelerated the handling of Syrian and Yemeni applications that, under the country policy then in force, qualified quickly for approval. Its target was 13,000 additional cases.

Because decisions are counted in the year of decision, BAA's output falls in the 2023 and 2024 decision years. Those years therefore contain a batch of cases selected, by design, for being likely approvals. This raises the 2023 and 2024 recognition rates above what an unselected caseload would have produced.

The Minister has confirmed the effect: "Vanwege het grote aantal en hoge inwilligingspercentage van deze zaken heeft dat invloed op de ontwikkelingen in de inwilligingscijfers" (20 February 2026).

The 2023 → 2024 → 2025 movement should therefore not be read as a clean measure of how assessment practice changed. It combines a real policy change with the beginning and end of an administrative acceleration project. Both causes are named in section 7; neither is quantified separately here, because no official source separates them.

2.5 Treatment of discrepancy and uncertainty

Where official sources disagree, this document states both figures and the size of the difference rather than selecting one silently. Three such cases arise, and each is marked where it occurs:

- The IND's national counts and Eurostat's counts differ by 0 to 6 across the overlapping years 2012–2021, with the IND count equal to or higher in nine of ten years. The IND attributes such differences to "definitieverschillen en afrondingen" — definitional differences and rounding. Rounding alone does not account for all of them.
- Two IND figures exist for 2021: 1,193 in the December 2022 analysis, and 1,189 in the Asylum Trends series. This document uses 1,189 and reports both.
- The April 2025 country report carries two dates in the official record — 30 April on the document, 18 April in the instruments citing it. Both are stated in section 7.

Rounding artifacts are annotated rather than adjusted. In 2022 and 2025 the published positive and negative decision counts sum to five more than the published total; in 2022 and 2024 the protection-type components differ from the published positive total by five. These arise from independent rounding of each cell. This document reports the published cells and notes the discrepancy; it does not alter a published figure to force a sum.

2.6 Standard followed

Figures in this document are sourced to primary official statistics, and derived measures are defined, labelled and reproducible from the cited raw data, consistent with reporting norms in quantitative social science. Where sources disagree, where a figure cannot be verified, or where a measure may not be comparable across periods, the disagreement, the gap or the limit is stated rather than resolved.

This document does not claim to follow any single institution's house method. It states its own, so that the method can be judged on what it is.

3. Group profile: who is here

Residents with a Yemeni background, 1 January

Year	Residents	Change on previous year
2022	3,805	—
2023	5,309	+1,504
2024	7,826	+2,517
2025	10,272	+2,446
2026	12,494	+2,222

Source: CBS StatLine 85384NED. Definitive figures; table updated 3 June 2026; retrieved 16 July 2026.

Note: Year-on-year changes are own calculations: value in year N minus value in year N-1.

WHY THIS SERIES BEGINS IN 2022

CBS introduced a new classification of the population by origin (herkomstland) in 2022. Table 85384NED, which carries it, currently holds data from 2022 onward only. CBS states that the periods 1996 to 2021 "zullen op een later moment aan de tabel worden toegevoegd" — they will be added at a later date.

There is therefore no official residents figure for Yemeni-background people in the Netherlands before 1 January 2022 on this basis, and none is estimated here.

The applications series in section 4 does reach back to 2010. Applications and residents are different measures and are not to be read as one series.

Definition

CBS records a person's herkomstland as their own country of birth if they were born abroad. For people born in the Netherlands, it is the country of birth of the mother — or of the father, where the mother was born in the Netherlands or her birth country is unknown. The figure of 12,494 therefore includes both people born in Yemen and their Netherlands-born children.

Source: CBS, table description 85384NED. Retrieved 16 July 2026.

Arrival profile

The most detailed profile of Yemeni arrivals in the Netherlands is an IND analysis published in December 2022. It covers 4,407 first asylum applications lodged between 1 January 2012 and 1 August 2022. Its findings describe that cohort.

Characteristic	Finding	Basis and limits
Average age on arrival	27 years	IND/BIC data, whole period 2012 – July 2022. The IND notes no significant variation by year.
Sex	83% male across the whole period; approximately 90% from 2021 onward	IND/BIC data. Per-year: 68% male in 2012, rising to 89% in 2021 and 2022.
Education	35% higher-educated, 32% low or no education, 34% unknown	Indicative keyword datamining of 4,382 case files. The IND labels the result "enkel indicatief" — indicative only — and notes that a keyword in a file need not mean the person held that qualification.
Stay in a third country	87% had stayed in a third country before travelling to the Netherlands	Datamining of 4,377 files. The 87% excludes the 47% of files where the answer was unknown; across all files analysed the share positively identified is closer to 46%.
Third countries named	Saudi Arabia (39% of files naming a country), Malaysia (17%), Egypt (13%)	1,802 files named at least one country. A file could name more than one.
Family reunification	32% of those whose 2021 first application was granted went on to apply for nareis	IND/BIC, 2021 grants only. The IND's own framing is the inverse: 68% did not apply.

Source: IND, Analyse instroom Jemenieten (T. Maasland, R. Tavares, C. van der Wolff), Directie Strategie en Uitvoeringsadvies, Afdeling Onderzoek en Analyse, December 2022, 42 pp., status: Definitief. Retrieved 16 July 2026.

THREE CAUTIONS ON THE PROFILE ABOVE

1. It is dated. The cohort ends in August 2022. Since then family reunification has become the larger stream (section 6), so the "83% male" figure describes who applied for asylum between 2012 and 2022, not the Yemeni population of the Netherlands today.
2. The education finding is thin. The gap between "higher-educated" (35%) and "low or no education" (32%) is three percentage points, a third of files are unknown, and the IND states three separate times that the method is indicative only. It supports "a rising share of higher-educated arrivals"; it does not support "a highly educated community".
3. The 87% third-country figure excludes unknowns, as noted in the table. Quoted without that exclusion it misleads.

4. Arrival: the full time series, 2010–2026

The table below gives Yemeni asylum applications in the Netherlands for every year from 2010. Two independent official sources are shown side by side, because they use slightly different definitions and Eurostat rounds to the nearest 5. Where they differ, the difference is stated rather than resolved.

WHAT THIS TABLE COVERS — AND WHAT IT DOES NOT

This table covers ASYLUM APPLICATIONS and the decisions on them. It does NOT include nareis (family reunification).

Nareis is a separate legal route under Council Directive 2003/86/EC, not an asylum application. It has its own procedure and its own figures, and it is not counted in any column of this table or in the recognition rates derived from it.

This matters because nareis is now the LARGER of the two streams: 1,476 people in 2025, against 506 first asylum applications. A reader looking only at this table would see roughly a quarter of Yemeni arrivals.

The nareis figures are in section 6. Per-year Yemeni nareis counts before 2022 are not published in usable form — see section 10.

Year	Eurostat: first-time applicants	IND: first asylum applications	Eurostat: first-instance decisions	Recognition rate (own calculation)
2010	10	—	20	not calculated
2011	10	—	20	not calculated
2012	25	28	20	not calculated
2013	35	38	35	not calculated
2014	30	34	30	not calculated
2015	50	56	25	not calculated
2016	45	45	10	not calculated
2017	170	173	190	94.7%
2018	530	528	145	89.7%
2019	645	648	460	92.4%
2020	410	411	645	93.0%
2021	1,190	1,189	430	94.2%
2022	2,430	2,428	1,250	99.2%
2023	1,980	1,982	1,745	99.1%
2024	1,080	1,079	825	75.8%
2025	505	506	540	29.6%
2026 (Jan–May)	—	433	—	—

Source: Eurostat migr_asyappctza (applicants; dataset updated 9 July 2026) and migr_asydcfstz (decisions; dataset updated 2 June 2026), geo=NL, citizen=YE, age=TOTAL, sex=T; retrieved 16 July 2026. IND figures for 2012–2021 from Analyse instroom Jemenieten, Tabel 2 (IND/BIC); for 2022–2026 from IND Asylum Trends, May 2026. Retrieved 16 July 2026.

Note: Recognition rates are own calculations (positive ÷ total first-instance decisions; see section 2). No rate is given before 2017: the decision counts are too small, after Eurostat's rounding to the nearest 5, for a percentage to carry meaning. The rates for 2023 and 2024 are affected by the BAA acceleration project — see section 2.4. The 2026 row is a partial year, January to May only, and is not comparable with the full years above it.

On the difference between the two sources

Across the ten overlapping years the two counts differ by 0 to 6, and the IND's count is equal to or higher than Eurostat's in nine of them. The IND itself attributes such differences to "definitieverschillen en afrondingen" — definitional differences and rounding. Rounding to the nearest 5 does not by itself account for every case: the 2015 difference of six exceeds what rounding can produce. The two series are consistent in shape and should not be treated as interchangeable in level.

On the two 2021 figures

The IND's December 2022 analysis gives 1,193 first applications for 2021. The IND's Asylum Trends series gives 1,189. Both are IND national data; the difference of four is most likely a matter of extraction date or case-type definition. This document uses 1,189, from the maintained Asylum Trends series. The two are not the same number and are not presented as such.

What the series shows

Read plainly, the series does not follow the shape often assumed. Four observations follow from the figures above.

- **There is no Arab Spring wave in the Dutch data. In 2011 there were 10 Yemeni first-time asylum applicants in the Netherlands; in 2012, 25. The events of 2011 did not produce Yemeni asylum migration to the Netherlands.**
- There is no immediate war effect either. Yemen's civil war began in 2015. That year there were 50 first-time applicants — fewer than in 2013 on the IND's own count. The rise begins two to three years later.
- The inflection is 2017–2018. Applications move from 45 (2016) to 170 (2017) to 530 (2018) and continue upward, apart from a dip in 2020 that the IND attributes explicitly to Covid-19 travel restrictions. The peak is 2022, at 2,428 first applications.
- The fall begins after 2022 and steepens from 2024. By 2025 first applications were 506, roughly a fifth of the peak. In 2026 the direction has reversed: 433 applications in the first five months alone.

The IND's own analysis records that this rise made the Netherlands the main European destination for Yemeni asylum seekers: 40.68% of all Yemeni first asylum applications in the EU+ were lodged in the Netherlands in 2021, and 46.07% in January–July 2022. Before that, Sweden received the largest numbers (2012–2015), then Germany (2016–2020).

Source: IND, Analyse instroom Jemenieten, December 2022, Tabel 1 and Tabel 8 (Eurostat basis). "EU+" is defined there as the EU member states plus Norway, Iceland and Switzerland; the United Kingdom is excluded. Retrieved 16 July 2026.

DEFINITIONAL WARNING — THESE SERIES ARE NOT INTERCHANGEABLE

Eurostat's "total applicants" means first-time plus subsequent applicants. It does NOT include nareis (family reunification).

The IND's "total asylum applications" in Asylum Trends means first plus repeated applications plus family reunification influx. It DOES include nareis.

For 2025 the two therefore read 515 (Eurostat) and 1,988 (IND). Both are correct; they measure different things, and they must not be placed on the same axis.

The gap between them is almost entirely nareis — 1,476 people in 2025. That gap is the subject of section 6, not a data error.

5. Status and protection

The Netherlands does not publish a recognition rate for Yemeni nationals. Neither the IND's Asylum Trends reports nor its annual figures give recognition rates by nationality; Asylum Trends contains no recognition

rates at all, for any nationality. Asked directly in parliamentary questions in February 2026 for nationality-level rates, the Minister supplied only a total and a total excluding Syrians.

Source: IND, Asylum Trends (monthly reports). Kamervragen 2026Z00589, answered 20 February 2026. Retrieved 16 July 2026.

The figures below are therefore own calculations from Eurostat's published decision counts, as defined in section 2.

First-instance decisions on Yemeni applications

Year	Total decisions	Positive	Negative	Recognition rate (own calculation)
2017	190	180	10	94.7%
2018	145	130	15	89.7%
2019	460	425	35	92.4%
2020	645	600	45	93.0%
2021	430	405	25	94.2%
2022	1,250	1,240	15	99.2%
2023	1,745	1,730	15	99.1%
2024	825	625	200	75.8%
2025	540	160	385	29.6%

Source: Eurostat, migr_asydcfst, geo=NL, citizen=YE, age=TOTAL, sex=T. Dataset last updated 2 June 2026; retrieved 16 July 2026.

Note: Own calculation: positive ÷ total first-instance decisions, in the year of decision. In two years the components do not sum to the published total, because Eurostat rounds each cell independently to the nearest 5: in 2022, 1,240 + 15 = 1,255 against a published total of 1,250; in 2025, 160 + 385 = 545 against a published total of 540. The rates above use the published total as the denominator. For 2025, using the component sum instead would give 29.4% rather than 29.6%; the finding is unaffected. Published figures are reported as published and are not adjusted to force a sum.

Reading the 2023–2025 movement

The fall from 99.1% (2023) to 29.6% (2025) reflects two developments, both named by the Minister of Asylum and Migration in his answer of 20 February 2026, and neither of which the official record quantifies separately.

- The Yemeni country policy was substantially rewritten. Until March 2024 a generic protection policy applied; it was replaced by individual assessment, and further narrowed in October 2025. Section 7 sets out the instruments.
- The BAA acceleration project ended. Between May 2023 and August 2024 the IND concentrated on Syrian and Yemeni cases that qualified quickly for approval under the policy then in force. Those decisions fall in the 2023 and 2024 decision years and were, by design, disproportionately approvals.

The Minister's own words are the safest formulation: "Het inwilligingspercentage laat zich niet makkelijk verklaren." The rate does not lend itself to easy explanation. This document reports the counts, states both causes, and does not attribute a share to either.

Source: Kamervragen 2026Z00589, answered by Minister D.M. van Weel on 20 February 2026. Retrieved 16 July 2026.

WHY NO RATE IS GIVEN BEFORE 2017

Eurostat rounds every cell to the nearest 5. Before 2017 the annual decision counts for Yemeni nationals in the Netherlands lie between 10 and 35. A percentage calculated on such numbers would be spurious precision, so none is given.

Validation of the method: for the years where a rate can be calculated, these figures reproduce those the IND independently states in its own December 2022 analysis. The IND reports the Dutch low as 50% (2016) and the high as 95% (2017); the same calculation on Eurostat counts gives $5 \div 10 = 50\%$ and $180 \div 190 = 94.7\%$.

What kind of protection

The composition of positive decisions changed more sharply than their number.

Year	Subsidiary protection	Refugee status	Humanitarian
2021	380	20	5
2022	1,180	45	10
2023	1,675	35	20
2024	555	55	20
2025	50	90	20

Source: Eurostat, migr_asydcfst, breakdown by type of positive decision. Retrieved 16 July 2026.

Note: In 2022 and 2024 the three components do not sum exactly to the published positive total (1,235 against 1,240; 630 against 625), for the same rounding reason given above. The components are reported as published.

In 2023, 1,675 of 1,730 positive decisions — 97% — were grants of subsidiary protection, the ground available to applicants from a country assessed as generally unsafe. By 2025 that had fallen to 50. Over the same period refugee status, which requires an individual claim of persecution, rose from 35 to 90; the 2025 figure is the highest in the series.

This is the statistical signature of the change described in section 7: the country-wide ground narrowed, and what remains is individual assessment.

Permits granted

CBS reports asylum permits granted to Yemeni nationals at 1,730 in 2024 and 695 in the first half of 2025. In the 2023 permit cohort Yemen ranked second of all nationalities; in the first half of 2025 it ranked third.

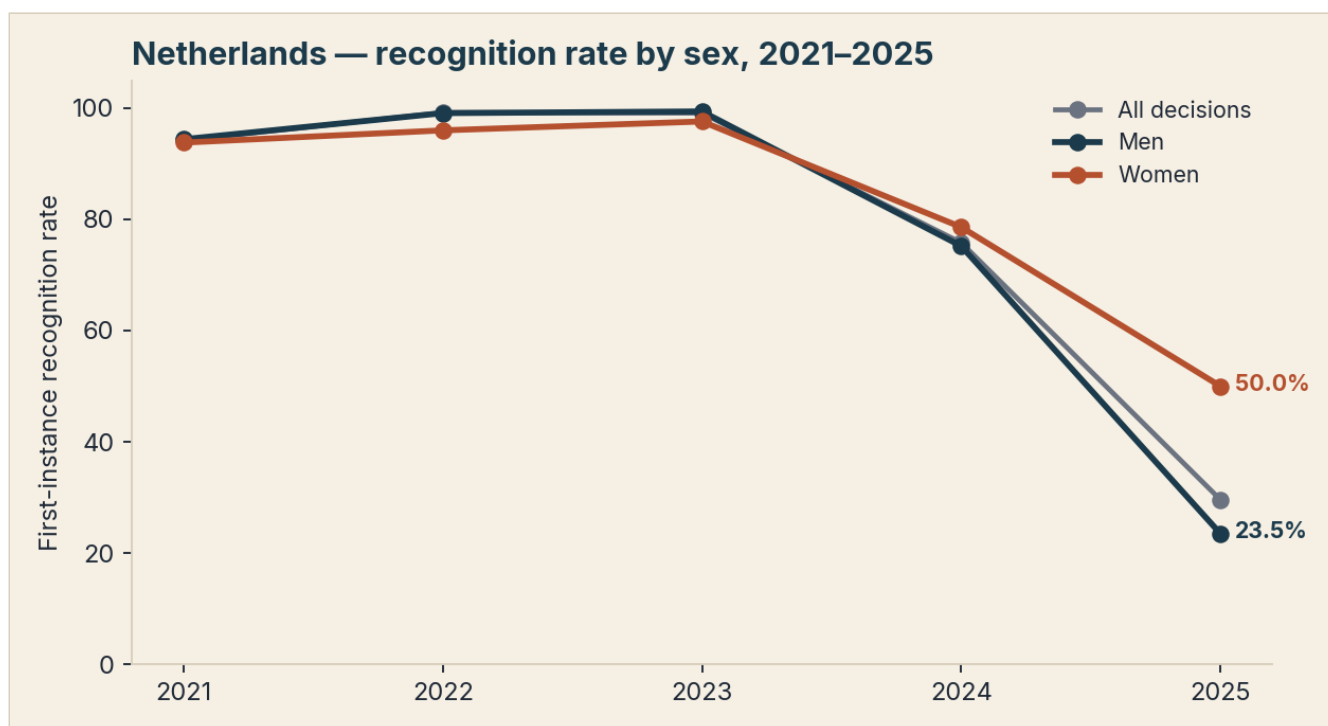
Source: CBS, Asiel en integratie 2026, 2014–eerste helft 2025, table 3.1.1. Published 7 May 2026; retrieved 16 July 2026. CBS names Jemen as one of the nationalities it distinguishes separately.

5A. The 2025 decision in closer detail: by sex, by age, and by permit route

This section extends — it does not revise — the recognition-rate finding in sections 1 and 5. It presents the Netherlands first-instance decision by sex and by age, and first residence permits by reason. Every figure is drawn from the same primary sources and carries its own source line; the caution in section 2.4 on reading 2023–24 against 2025 applies here unchanged.

By sex — a difference that appears only in 2025

	Decisions (men)	Decisions (women)	Recognition, men	Recognition, women	Recognition, all
2021	355	80	94.4%	93.8%	94.2%
2022	1,125	125	99.1%	96.0%	99.2%
2023	1,540	205	99.4%	97.6%	99.1%
2024	685	140	75.2%	78.6%	75.8%
2025	425	120	23.5%	50.0%	29.6%



Source: Eurostat migr_asydcfsta, geo=NL, citizen=YE, sex=M/F, decisions TOTAL & POS. Recognition rate = positive ÷ total, by sex (own calculation). Retrieved 20 Jul 2026.

For four years men and women from Yemen were recognised at effectively the same rate — within a few points of each other, and of the overall rate, in every year from 2021 to 2024. In 2025 they separate: **half of the decisions on women were positive (50.0%) against under a quarter of the decisions on men (23.5%).** The gap appears in a single year.

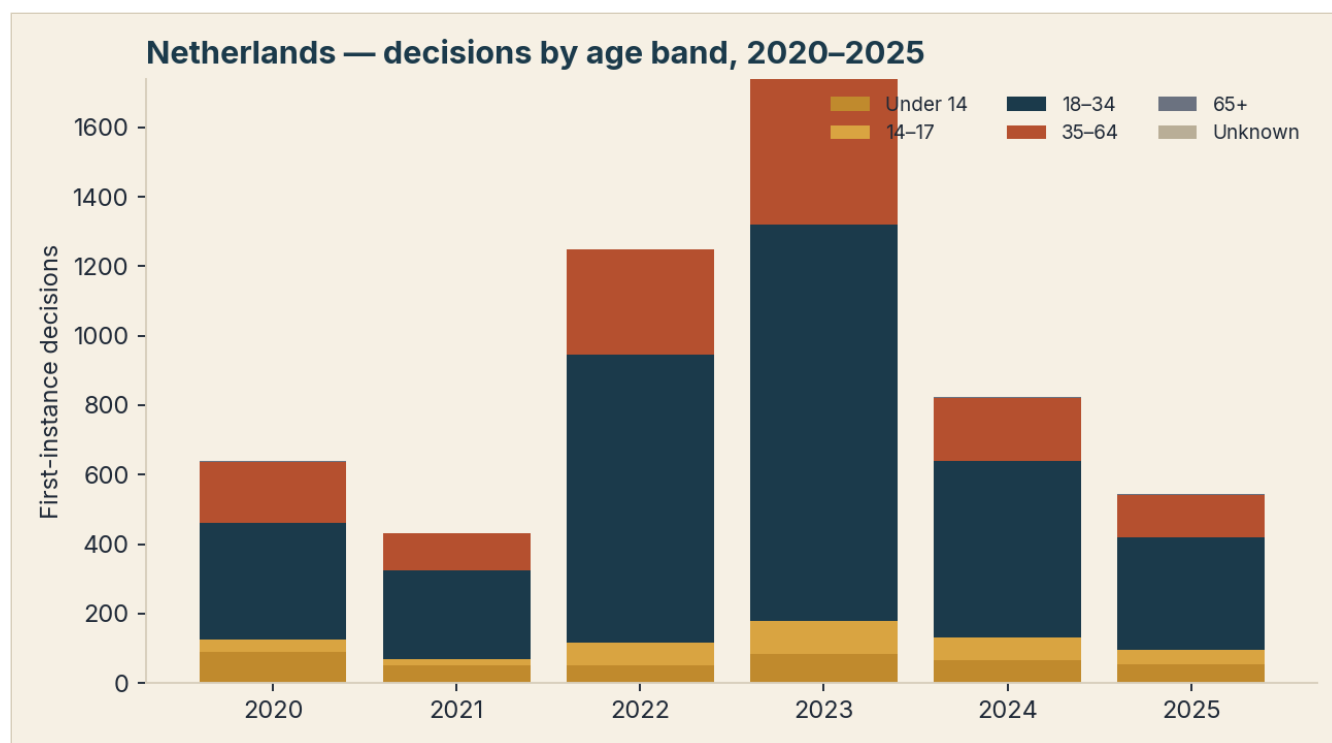
The separation coincides in time with **WBV 2025/20** (in force 17 October 2025), which replaced the general country protection for Yemen with individual assessment while retaining specific risk profiles — among them women at risk. The dataset records the coincidence of timing; it does not establish cause. This Feitenkaart draws no causal conclusion and does not extend the finding beyond the Netherlands: other states decide under their own policy and case-mix, and no claim is made here about them. A note on precision also applies — the female decision counts are small (80–205 a year) and Eurostat rounds every cell to the nearest 5, so the women's rates carry wider uncertainty than the overall rate, and the earliest years most of all.

Source: Eurostat, migr_asydcfsta, geo=NL, citizen=YE, age=TOTAL, sex=M and sex=F, decision categories TOTAL and POS. Dataset last updated 2 June 2026; retrieved 20 July 2026. Policy instrument: WBV 2025/20, Staatscourant 2025, 35447.

Note: Own calculation. Recognition rate by sex = positive first-instance decisions of that sex ÷ total first-instance decisions of that sex, in the year of decision, expressed as a percentage.

By age — a young-adult caseload

Of the 540 first-instance decisions taken in 2025, the age profile was: under 14 — 55; 14–17 — 40; 18–34 — 325; 35–64 — 120; 65 or over — 5. Roughly six in ten decisions concerned people aged 18–34.



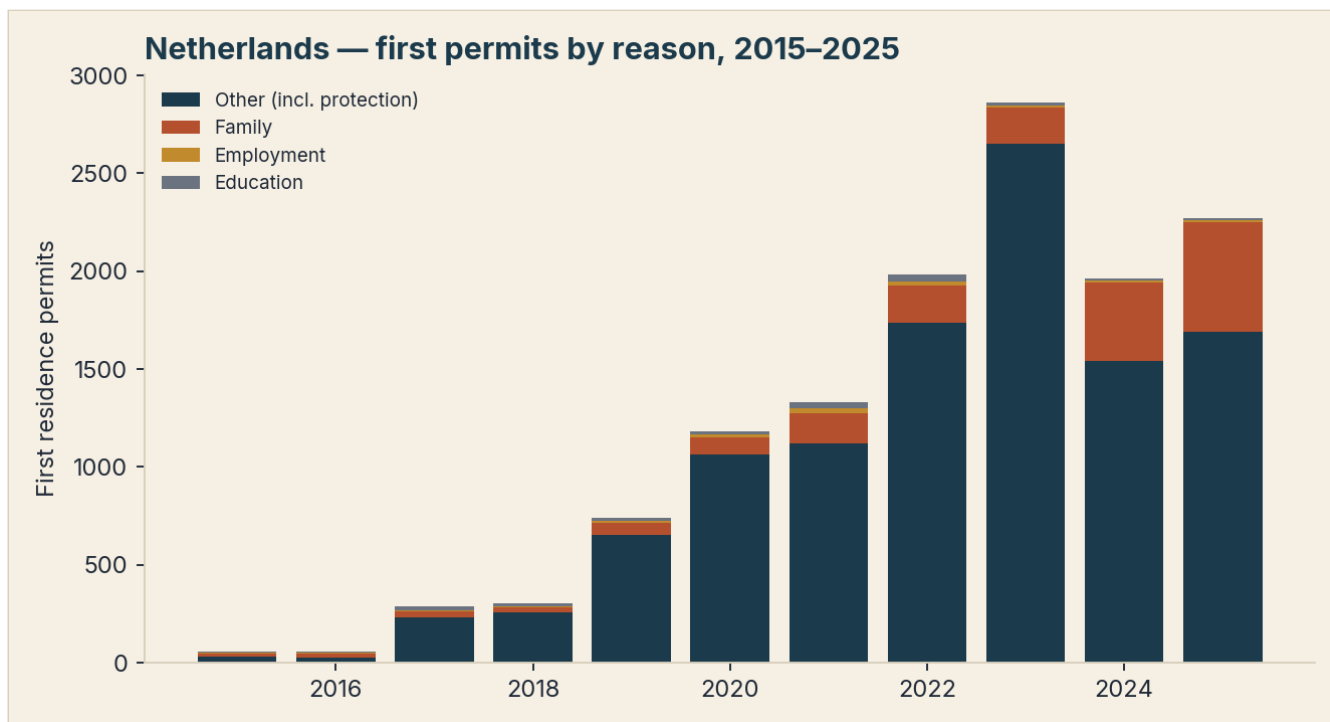
Source: Eurostat migr_asycdfsta, geo=NL, citizen=YE, sex=T, age bands. Y_LT18 excluded from the chart (it overlaps under-14 and 14–17). Retrieved 20 Jul 2026.

Caution — do not sum the age bands. Eurostat also publishes an "under 18" band (Y_LT18). It **overlaps** the "under 14" and "14–17" bands — under-18 equals under-14 plus 14–17 — and must never be added to them. For 2025 the three are 95 = 55 + 40. The chart above uses only the non-overlapping bands.

Source: Eurostat, migr_asycdfsta, geo=NL, citizen=YE, sex=T, age bands Y_LT14 / Y14-17 / Y18-34 / Y35-64 / Y_GE65 / UNK. Dataset last updated 2 June 2026; retrieved 20 July 2026.

By permit route — why permits are not a clean arrival measure

First residence permits record how people regularise their stay, by stated reason. For Yemeni nationals in the Netherlands the **family** route has grown steadily — 186 permits in 2023, 399 in 2024, 559 in 2025 — while the largest category, **"other"**, fell and then partly recovered (2,652 → 1,543 → 1,693).



Source: Eurostat migr_resfirst, geo=NL, citizen=YE, duration=TOTAL, by reason. 2025 provisional. Retrieved 20 Jul 2026.

Read with care. The "other" reason carries most **protection-related** permits — those issued on asylum grounds sit here, not under family, employment or education. A first permit is therefore **not a clean measure of non-asylum arrival**, and the "other" band should not be read as unrelated to the asylum decisions in sections 1 and 5. The 2025 permit figures are Eurostat's latest release and remain **provisional**: the EU-level 2025 aggregate had not yet been published at the time of retrieval.

Source: Eurostat, migr_resfirst, geo=NL, citizen=YE, duration=TOTAL, reason categories FAM / EMP / EDUC / OTH / TOTAL. Dataset last updated 20 July 2026; retrieved 20 July 2026.

6. Recent flow: 2024–2026

First applications: first half of 2024 against first half of 2025

HALF-YEAR AND FULL-YEAR FIGURES BOTH APPEAR IN THIS SECTION

The table immediately below reports HALF-YEAR figures: January to June of 2024 and of 2025.

The tables later in this section report FULL-YEAR figures for 2024 and 2025, and a PARTIAL year (January to May) for 2026.

Half-year and full-year figures are not comparable with one another. One consequence is worth stating plainly: the first half of 2024 alone (809) exceeds the whole of 2025 (506).

Period	Yemeni first asylum applications	Change
January–June 2024 (half-year)	809	—
January–June 2025 (half-year)	167	–79%

Source: IND, Asylum Trends June 2024 (monthly figures 132, 162, 178, 128, 129, 80) and Asylum Trends November 2025 (monthly figures 22, 49, 12, 26, 21, 37). Retrieved 16 July 2026.

Note: Own calculation: $(167 - 809) \div 809 = -79.4\%$, reported as –79%. Both totals are sums of the published monthly figures listed above; no value in the Yemen row is masked by the IND's 0–4 suppression rule.

CBS measures a related but different quantity — inflow into COA reception — and reports 1,250 Yemeni arrivals in the first half of 2024 against 660 in the first half of 2025, a fall of about 47%. CBS states: "In de eerste helft van 2025 is de instroom uit Jemen gedaald (660). Dit is bijna de helft van het aantal in de eerste helft van 2024 (1250)." COA inflow and IND first applications are different measures and are not to be combined.

Source: CBS, Asiel en integratie 2026, table 2.1.1 and accompanying text. Published 7 May 2026; retrieved 16 July 2026.

Family reunification is now the larger stream

This is the most consequential change in the recent data, and the one least visible in public discussion of Yemeni migration.

Measure (full years unless stated)	2024	2025	Change 2024→2025	2026 (Jan–May, partial)
Nareis (family reunification) influx	832	1,476	+77%	407
First asylum applications	1,079	506	–53%	433

Source: IND, Asylum Trends May 2026, family reunification and first-application tables. Retrieved 16 July 2026.
Note: Own calculations: $(1,476 - 832) \div 832 = +77.4\%$; $(506 - 1,079) \div 1,079 = -53.1\%$. The 2024 and 2025 columns are full calendar years. The final column is January to May 2026 only and is not comparable with them.

In 2025, Yemeni family reunification (1,476, full year) was roughly three times the number of Yemeni first asylum applications (506, full year). Yemen was the second-largest nationality in Dutch family reunification over the twelve months to May 2026, accounting for 9% of the national total, behind Syria.

CBS reports the same movement independently: approximately 1,500 nareizigers from Yemen in 2025, an increase of 76% on the previous year. Two official sources, two methods, the same finding.

Source: CBS, news release "Minder asielaanvragen, meer nareizigers in 2025", published 30 January 2026: "Ook kwamen 1,5 duizend nareizigers uit Jemen, dit is 76 procent meer dan een jaar eerder." Retrieved 16 July 2026.

WHAT THIS MEANS FOR HOW THE COMMUNITY IS DESCRIBED

The Yemeni population of the Netherlands is no longer arriving as single male asylum seekers. It is arriving as families joining people who already hold permits.

The IND's arrival profile — average age 27, 83% male — describes applications lodged between 2012 and 2022. It does not describe who arrived in 2025.

Any description of this community as predominantly young and male describes a cohort that has been superseded. The official data does not support it for the present day, and this document does not make that claim.

7. The policy story: why the numbers moved

The fall in the recognition rate is not a change in who applies. It is a change in how applications were assessed, and in which applications were decided when. Five documented steps account for it.

Step 0 — May 2023: the BAA acceleration project

On 1 May 2023 the IND began project Bespoediging Afdoening Asiel (BAA), an additional measure to clear its backlog. The Staatssecretaris of Justice and Security described its design to parliament on 13 July 2023:

"Als aanvullende maatregel is per 1 mei is gestart met het project bespoediging afdoening asiel (BAA). Binnen de BAA zal de IND projectmatig inzetten op het efficiënt afhandelen van asielaanvragen van Syriërs en Jemenieten die (ingevolge het gevoerde land gebonden beleid) snel voor inwilliging in aanmerking komen. De doelstelling is dat in het eerste jaar 13.000 extra zaken van deze doelgroep worden afgedaan."

Three features of this matter for reading the statistics. BAA named only two nationalities: Syrians and Yemenis. It selected cases on the criterion that they qualified quickly for approval under the country policy then in force. And its target was 13,000 additional decisions in its first year — a large number relative to the Yemeni caseload.

Source: Kamerstuk 19637, nr. 3156, Brief van de Staatssecretaris van Justitie en Veiligheid (E. van der Burg), 13 July 2023; published 25 July 2023. Retrieved 16 July 2026.

A later letter described the method plainly as "het versneld afhandelen van evident kansrijke asielaanvragen van Syriërs en Jemenieten door schriftelijk horen" — the accelerated handling of evidently likely-to-succeed asylum applications from Syrians and Yemenis, by written hearing.

Step 1 — October 2023: written hearings abolished, BAA extended

On 10 October 2023 the Tweede Kamer adopted a motion by members Brekelmans (VVD) and Van den Brink (CDA) requiring the government to abolish written hearings for likely-to-succeed asylum seekers and to ensure the IND always conducts a physical hearing in such cases. The Staatssecretaris reported the consequence on 19 December 2023:

"Het stoppen met schriftelijk horen heeft als gevolg dat de IND binnen het project BAA alsnog een fysiek gehoor zal afnemen. Het fysiek horen neemt meer tijd in beslag. Om de aan uw Kamer toegezegde zaken af te doen, zal het project BAA daardoor met 3 maanden verlengd worden. Dit betekent dat de BAA niet op 1 mei 2024 maar op 1 augustus 2024 in totaal 13.000 extra zaken behandeld zal hebben."

BAA therefore ran from 1 May 2023 to 1 August 2024, three months longer than planned.

Source: Kamerstuk 19637, nr. 3184, Brief van de Staatssecretaris van Justitie en Veiligheid (E. van der Burg), 19 December 2023; published 28 December 2023. Retrieved 16 July 2026.

Step 2 — March 2024: individual assessment replaces a blanket presumption

Until March 2024 the Dutch country policy for Yemen held that everyone in Yemen ran a risk of becoming a victim of indiscriminate violence sufficient, on that ground alone, to grant asylum. Yemeni applications were processed on an accelerated, project basis because, in the IND's words, they "almost always had a right to asylum".

Following a judgment of the European Court of Justice on how such risk must be assessed, the IND moved to assessing each case individually, and Yemenis left the accelerated track. The IND stated at the time that existing permits would not be reassessed, because the security situation remained too worrying for that.

Source: IND, "IND will assess applications from Yemen individually for the risk of violence", last updated 18 March 2024; Kamerbrief 2024Z04502. Retrieved 16 July 2026.

Step 3 — April 2025: a new country report

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs published a general country report (algemeen ambtsbericht) on Yemen covering 1 September 2023 to 28 February 2025. It ran to 117 pages and provided the evidentiary basis for the policy revision that followed.

Source: Ministerie van Buitenlandse Zaken, Algemeen ambtsbericht Jemen april 2025. Document dated 30 April 2025; published online 2 October 2025. Retrieved 16 July 2026.

A DATE DISCREPANCY IN THE OFFICIAL RECORD

The Rijksoverheid page and the document itself are dated 30 April 2025. The Kamerbrief and the subsequent Wijzigingsbesluit both refer to it as issued on 18 April 2025 — the WBV's explanatory note opens: "Op 18 april 2025 heeft de Minister van Buitenlandse Zaken een algemeen ambtsbericht uitgebracht over de (veiligheids)situatie in Jemen."

The two dates genuinely conflict within the official record. This document cites 30 April 2025, the date carried on the document itself, and reports the conflict rather than resolving it.

Step 4 — 2025: the Raad van State intervenes

The explanatory note to the October 2025 policy instrument records that the Afdeling bestuursrechtspraak of the Raad van State ruled that the Minister had insufficiently reasoned the position that Yemen did not present the most exceptional situation under Article 15(c) of the Qualification Directive — specifically, that humanitarian conditions resulting from the acts or omissions of an actor of serious harm had not been taken into account in that assessment. Together with the new country report, this ruling prompted the revision described below.

Source: As recorded in the explanatory note to WBV 2025/20 (Staatscourant 2025, 35447). This document cites the ruling as described in that instrument and does not cite the judgment separately. Retrieved 16 July 2026.

Step 5 — 17 October 2025: the current country policy takes effect

Wijzigingsbesluit Vreemdelingencirculaire WBV 2025/20 was signed on 15 October 2025, published in the Staatscourant on 16 October 2025, and entered into force the following day. It rewrote paragraph C7/19 of the Vreemdelingencirculaire 2000. Three changes matter.

A province-by-province gradation replaced the country-wide assessment:

Assessment	Provinces
Relatively higher level of indiscriminate violence	Abyan, Aden, Al Bayda, Al Dhale, Al Hudayda, Al Jawf, Ibb, Lahj, Marib, Sa'da, Sana'a (city), Sana'a (province), Shabwa, Taiz
Relatively lower level	Al Mahwit, Amran, Dhamar, Hajjah, Raymah
No Article 15(c) situation	Al Mahra, Hadramaut, Socotra

An internal protection alternative was introduced. Applicants from the other nineteen provinces whose only risk arises from indiscriminate violence are, in principle, expected to relocate to Al Mahra or Hadramaut. Operationally this is the most significant element of the change.

The risk profiles were narrowed. "Joden" (Jews) was removed as a risk profile, on the reasoning that too few people now practise the Jewish faith in Yemen to maintain a group profile. The IND now recognises exactly six risk profiles for Yemen: muhammasheen; Christians; Baha'i; LHBTIQ+; journalists, activists and politically active persons; and single women and women who have made it plausible that they fear gender-related violence.

Protection by the Yemeni authorities continues to be assumed impossible. The provisions on adequate reception for unaccompanied minors were aligned with comparable paragraphs elsewhere in the Vreemdelingencirculaire, with no substantive change intended.

Source: Besluit van de Minister van Asiel en Migratie van 15 oktober 2025, nummer WBV 2025/20, Staatscourant 2025, 35447. Signed on behalf of the Minister by R. Maas, directeur-generaal IND. Article II sets entry into force on the day after publication. Kamerbrief "Landenbeleid Jemen", Kamerstuk 19637-3489, 8 October 2025. Retrieved 16 July 2026.

The sequence, and what it explains

1 May 2023 BAA begins, concentrating on Syrian and Yemeni cases that qualify quickly for approval → October 2023 written hearings abolished, BAA extended by three months → March 2024 individual assessment of indiscriminate-violence risk introduced → 1 August 2024 BAA ends → April 2025 country report → 2025 Raad van State ruling → 17 October 2025 province-graded country policy in force.

Two of these steps bear on the recognition rate, and the Minister of Asylum and Migration named both when asked, on 20 February 2026, why the rate had fallen. He first cautioned that "het inwilligingspercentage laat zich niet makkelijk verklaren" — it does not lend itself to easy explanation — and that outcomes are shaped by the composition of the inflow, the situation in countries of origin, and policy changes together. On Yemen specifically he said:

"Verder is het landenbeleid Jemen in 2024 wezenlijk veranderd. Eerder gold een generiek beschermingsbeleid voor personen uit Jemen, dat is inmiddels niet meer zo. Het betreft nu een meer individuele beoordeling... In 2023 en 2024 zijn nog een groot aantal Syrische en Jemenitische zaken afgedaan onder het oude beleid, in het project Bespoediging Afdoening Asiel (BAA). Dit project liep halverwege 2024 af. Vanwege het grote aantal en hoge inwilligingspercentage van deze zaken heeft dat invloed op de ontwikkelingen in de inwilligingscijfers."

So the movement from 99.1% to 29.6% is the product of a rewritten country policy and the conclusion of an acceleration project that had front-loaded likely approvals into 2023 and 2024. The official record names both and quantifies neither. This document does the same.

Source: Kamervragen 2026Z00589, answered by Minister D.M. van Weel (Asiel en Migratie), mede namens de Minister voor Asiel en Migratie, 20 February 2026. Retrieved 16 July 2026.

8. Where people live

THERE IS NO OFFICIAL RIJNSMOND FIGURE. THIS IS A VERIFIED ABSENCE, NOT AN OVERSIGHT.

CBS publishes population by origin country crossed with region in table 85458NED. That table only includes origin countries with 20,000 or more residents in the Netherlands. Yemen, at 12,494, falls below the threshold.

Tharan queried the full list of origin-country codes in that table directly through the CBS API on 16 July 2026. Yemen is not among them. The figure does not exist in standard StatLine.

The one official route that does exist

CBS has published a maatwerk (custom) table, "Bevolking naar gemeente en herkomstland, 2016 en 2024", which does cross municipality with origin country. It is an Excel file published on 15 August 2024, giving figures for 1 January 2016 and 1 January 2024 — not for 2026. Obtaining a current figure would require a maatwerk request to CBS.

Source: CBS, maatwerk publication, 15 August 2024. Landing page retrieved 16 July 2026.

This document therefore states no figure for the number of Yemeni-background residents in Rotterdam or the Rijnmond region. An alternative proxy — municipal taakstelling figures for statushouders — measures a different population and is not substituted here.

An indirect indication: Pharos sleutelpersonen

Pharos, the national expertise centre on health inequalities, maintains a public map of its trained sleutelpersonen — community key figures who bridge between institutions and communities. Tharan examined this public listing on 16 July 2026 and counted the following.

- Two sleutelpersonen in the entire Netherlands are listed as born in Yemen. Their listed places of residence are Amsterdam and Veghel.
- Three sleutelpersonen are listed as resident in Rotterdam. Their listed countries of birth are Afghanistan, Syria and Syria. Two list Arabic among their languages.
- No sleutelpersonen at all are listed in Schiedam, Vlaardingen, Capelle aan den IJssel or Nissewaard.
- **There is therefore no Yemeni sleutelpersoon listed anywhere in the Rijnmond region.**

Source: Pharos, Kaart Sleutelpersonen (public map, approximately 275 entries). Consulted 16 July 2026.

Note: Own tally. Pharos publishes no aggregate statistics on the composition of the sleutelpersonen pool, so these counts are Tharan's and not Pharos's. The map records listed place of residence, not area of service: a sleutelpersoon living elsewhere may work in Rijnmond. The map covers Pharos-trained sleutelpersonen only; people performing similar roles through municipal programmes or self-organisations are not listed. With those qualifications attached, the finding stands: Arabic-language capacity exists in Rotterdam, and it is Syrian in origin.

9. The knowledge gap

There is almost no Dutch research on the Yemeni community in the Netherlands. Tharan searched the publication catalogues of KIS (Kennisplatform Inclusief Samenleven), the SCP, the Verwey-Jonker Instituut, Movisie, the WODC and Nidi on 16 July 2026 and found no Yemen-specific study at any of them.

Note: This is a negative finding and carries the limits of one. The KIS result was established through that site's own search index; the others rest on search-engine indexing. It should be read as a strong indication, not as proof of absence.

The one peer-reviewed study

As far as Tharan has been able to establish, one peer-reviewed empirical study exists whose subject is Yemeni people in the Netherlands:

Al-Tamimi, A., Parić, M., Groot, W. & Pavlova, M. (2023). "Yemeni refugees' health literacy and experience with the Dutch healthcare system: a qualitative study." BMC Public Health, 23(1), article 902. Published online 18 May 2023. Open access. DOI: 10.1186/s12889-023-15732-6. Care and Public Health Research Institute (CAPHRI), Maastricht University.

Its scope is healthcare access and health literacy. It is based on thirteen interviews conducted in Arabic. It is a real, citable piece of empirical research, and it is the entire academic literature on this community.

What else exists

Four further bodies of work touch the community without taking it as their subject.

- IND, Analyse instroom Jemenieten (December 2022). Substantial and useful, but an administrative analysis of arrival, not of life in the Netherlands. It studies how people got here, not how they live here.
- A VU Amsterdam research project, PEACE WOMEN (Dr. E. K. Strzelecka, EU Horizon 2020 MSCA 101024992), on Yemeni women activists in exile, with fieldwork including the Netherlands. The closest existing work to diaspora research.
- Movisie (25 March 2024) ran focus groups with young newcomers from Yemen, Eritrea, Ukraine and Turkey. Yemenis appear, but not as the subject.

— Ministry of Justice and Security, "Bijlage 1 Instroom Syriërs en Jemenieten" (31 January 2024). An inflow annex.

A documented omission

In 2025 the Ministry of Social Affairs and Employment commissioned a national study of diaspora communities, *Verbonden & Veerkrachtig: De dynamiek tussen gemeenschappen en hun land van herkomst*. It covered five communities: Chinese, Surinamese, Turkish, Moroccan and Eritrean-Dutch. The Yemeni community was not among them.

Source: Labyrinth Onderzoek & Advies, commissioned by the Ministerie van Sociale Zaken en Werkgelegenheid, 2025. Retrieved 16 July 2026.

The pattern in the official record is consistent. Yemeni people in the Netherlands are documented as a migration-control category — inflow, routes, decisions, smuggling signals — and are largely absent as a community. The statistical category exists; the social evidence does not.

10. What the data cannot tell you

This section is part of the document, not an appendix to it. A reference work is only as trustworthy as its account of its own limits.

Figures that do not exist

Six figures a reader might reasonably expect to find here are not published by any official source. Each is listed with what does exist in its place.

What is missing	Why	What exists instead
An official Yemen-specific recognition rate	The IND publishes no recognition rates by nationality. Asylum Trends contains none for any nationality. Asked directly in February 2026, the Minister gave only a total and a total excluding Syrians.	Eurostat decision counts, from which a rate can be calculated and labelled as an own calculation. That is what sections 1 and 5 do, under the definition in section 2.
A separation of the two causes of the recognition-rate fall	The Minister names both the 2024 policy change and the end of the BAA acceleration project, but no official source quantifies the contribution of either.	Both causes, stated and sourced, without an attributed share (sections 2.4, 5 and 7).
Residents of Yemeni background before 1 January 2022	CBS's new herkomstland classification runs from 2022. CBS states 1996–2021 will be added later.	Nothing on this basis. The applications series (section 4) reaches back to 2010, but measures a different thing.
Yemeni residents in Rotterdam or Rijnmond	CBS's regional table covers only origin countries with 20,000+ residents. Yemen is below the threshold; confirmed by querying the table's code list directly.	A CBS maatwerk Excel table for 2016 and 2024 (section 8).
Integration outcomes for Yemenis (work, benefits, inburgering results)	CBS names Jemen as a category but suppresses the cells. Its footnote: "Vanwege kleine aantallen geven de gegevens voor Turkije en Jemen een vertekend beeld." Yemeni inflow only became significant from 2020, so older cohorts contain almost no Yemenis.	Possibly the CBS interactive dashboard for the 2020–2023 cohorts.
A Yemen-specific waiting time to permit	CBS publishes average waiting time as a total only (344 days in 2024; 277 days in the first half of 2025), not split by nationality in the report text.	The totals, clearly labelled as all-nationality figures.
Per-year nareis counts before 2022	The IND's 2022 analysis presents these only as an unlabelled chart. It gives aggregates: 2,606 nareis applications by 851 unique persons, 2012 to July 2022.	The aggregate, and the IND Asylum Trends series from 2024 onward (section 6).

Two figures in circulation that must not be repeated

Both of the following appear in public material about this community. Both are wrong, and the reasons are set out here so that the correction is traceable.

"93%" — the recognition rate

This figure is widely quoted and is no longer correct. It originates in the IND's December 2022 analysis, where it is a Eurostat-based average across roughly 2015–2021 — not a current rate, and not a single-year figure. The same analysis states that the Dutch per-year range over that period ran from 50% (2016) to 95% (2017).

The IND's own report attaches two warnings to it. The Eurostat basis excludes Dublin decisions, which inflates it relative to Dutch national figures. And cross-country comparison is unsound, because the Dutch procedure issues an intended decision (voornemen) on which the applicant may comment, which may reduce first-instance refusals relative to other states. The report states plainly: "Op basis van deze cijfers alleen kan niet worden gesteld dat Jemenieten in Nederland sneller een vergunningen krijgen dan in andere landen."

It was repeated in an IND news item of 3 March 2023, which is where most current citations trace to. A policy change and the end of the BAA project have intervened since. The 2025 rate is 29.6%. The figure must not be used to describe the present.

"3,777 residents" — the population

This figure circulates online and traces to AlleCijfers.nl, an aggregator, not to a CBS publication. It is frequently misattributed to 1 January 2024.

The CBS figures are 3,805 on 1 January 2022 and 7,826 on 1 January 2024. The current figure, for 1 January 2026, is 12,494.

Used as a present-day figure, 3,777 understates the community by 70% and cites a non-official source. It must not be used.

Limits of what is presented here

- Eurostat rounds every cell to the nearest 5. All Eurostat-derived figures, and the rates calculated from them, carry that imprecision. It is why no rate is given before 2017, and why components do not always sum to totals (section 2.5).
- Recognition rates count decisions by year of decision, not year of application. A case lodged in 2024 and decided in 2025 appears in 2025.
- The 2023 and 2024 recognition rates are affected by the BAA acceleration project, which selected likely approvals and whose decisions fall in those years. The 2023–2025 movement is not a clean measure of assessment practice alone. See section 2.4.
- The Pharos finding is Tharan's own tally of a public listing, based on residence rather than service area, and covers Pharos-trained people only.
- The IND arrival profile describes applications lodged between 2012 and August 2022. It is not a description of the community today.
- The finding that almost no Dutch research exists is a negative claim established by catalogue search. It is a strong indication rather than proof of absence.

11. Community voices

This document is a statistical and policy baseline. It describes what the official record contains about the Yemeni community in the Netherlands, and what it does not.

It does not contain the community's own account of that experience. That material — anonymised themes from Tharan's listening phase, covering municipal professionals, integration workers, community members and professionals, schools and youth workers, employers, and researchers — is published separately as a companion piece:

Voices from Yemen — a companion piece to this Feitenkaart, drawn from Tharan Foundation's stakeholder interviews. Published separately.

The two are designed to be read together. The figures in this document describe a population; they do not describe a life. Where this document can say that family reunification overtook asylum applications three to one in 2025, only the companion piece can say what that meant for the families concerned.

Keeping the two apart is deliberate. This document's claims are checkable against the sources listed in section 12. The companion piece's claims rest on testimony given in confidence. Mixing the two would weaken both.

12. Sources

Every figure in this document derives from one of the sources below. All were retrieved on 16 July 2026.

Statistical sources

Source	Reference and URL	Date
CBS StatLine 85384NED	Bevolking; geslacht, leeftijd, herkomstland en geboorteland (ouders), 1 januari. Herkomstland code Jemen = H008640. opendata.cbs.nl/statline/#/CBS/nl/dataset/85384NED	Definitive; table updated 3 June 2026
CBS StatLine 85458NED	Bevolking; herkomstland, geboorteland, leeftijd, regio, 1 januari. Cited in section 8 for what it does not contain. cbs.nl/nl-nl/cijfers/detail/85458NED	Consulted 16 July 2026
CBS maatwerk	Bevolking naar gemeente en herkomstland, 2016 en 2024. cbs.nl/nl-nl/maatwerk/2024/33/bevolking-naar-gemeente-en-herkomstland-2016-en-2024	Published 15 August 2024
CBS	Asiel en integratie 2026, 2014–eerste helft 2025. longreads.cbs.nl/asielenintegratie-2026	Published 7 May 2026
CBS	News release: Minder asielaanvragen, meer nareizigers in 2025. cbs.nl/nl-nl/nieuws/2026/05/minder-asielaanvragen-meer-nareizigers-in-2025	Published 30 January 2026
Eurostat migr_asyappctza	Asylum applicants by type, citizenship, age and sex — annual. geo=NL, citizen=YE, age=TOTAL, sex=T. ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/view/migr_asyappctza/default/table?lang=en	Dataset updated 9 July 2026
Eurostat migr_asydcfsta	First instance decisions on applications by type of decision, citizenship, age and sex — annual. geo=NL, citizen=YE, age=TOTAL, sex=T. ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/view/migr_asydcfsta/default/table?lang=en	Dataset updated 2 June 2026
IND	Asylum Trends — Monthly Report on Asylum Applications in The Netherlands, May 2026. ind.nl/en/documents/06-2026/at-may-2026-main-report.pdf	Report period May 2026
IND	Asylum Trends, November 2025 (2025 monthly detail). ind.nl/en/documents/12-2025/at-november-2025-main-report.pdf	Report period November 2025
IND	Asylum Trends, June 2024 (first-half 2024 monthly detail). ind.nl/en/documents/04-2025/at-june-2024-main-report.pdf	Report period June 2024
IND	Analyse instroom Jemenieten. T. Maasland, R. Tavares, C. van der Wolff. Directie Strategie en Uitvoeringsadvies, Afdeling Onderzoek en Analyse. 42 pp. Status: Definitief. ind.nl/nl/documenten/03-2023/analyse-instroom-jemenieten-december-20220.pdf	December 2022

Policy and legal sources

Source	Reference and URL	Date
Tweede Kamer	Kamerstuk 19637, nr. 3156. Brief van de Staatssecretaris van Justitie en Veiligheid: Stand van zaken IND en rapport EY-migratieketen. Announces project Bespoediging Afdoening Asiel (BAA) and its scope. zoek.officielebekendmakingen.nl/kst-19637-3156.html	Letter dated 13 July 2023; published 25 July 2023
Tweede Kamer	Kamerstuk 19637, nr. 3184. Brief van de Staatssecretaris van Justitie en Veiligheid: Diverse onderwerpen migratiebeleid. Records the Brekelmans/ Van den Brink motion of 10 October 2023 and BAA's extension to 1 August 2024. zoek.officielebekendmakingen.nl/kst-19637-3184.html	Letter dated 19 December 2023; published 28 December 2023
Tweede Kamer	Kamervragen 2026Z00589. Answer of Minister D.M. van Weel (Asiel en Migratie) on the fall in the recognition rate; names both the Yemen policy change and BAA. tweedekamer.nl/kamerstukken/kamervragen/detail?id=2026Z00589&did=2026D08212	Questions 15 January 2026; answered 20 February 2026
Staatscourant	Besluit van de Minister van Asiel en Migratie, nummer WBV 2025/20, houdende wijziging van de Vreemdelingencirculaire 2000. Staatscourant 2025, 35447. zoek.officielebekendmakingen.nl/stcrt-2025-35447.html	Signed 15 Oct 2025; published 16 Oct 2025; in force 17 Oct 2025
Tweede Kamer	Kamerbrief "Landenbeleid Jemen", Kamerstuk 19637-3489. tweedekamer.nl/kamerstukken/brieven_regering/detail?id=2025Z18823&did=2025D43803	8 October 2025
Ministerie van Buitenlandse Zaken	Algemeen ambtsbericht Jemen april 2025. 117 pp. Reporting period 1 Sep 2023 – 28 Feb 2025. rijksoverheid.nl/documenten/2025/04/30/algemeen-ambtsbericht-jemen-april-2025	Document dated 30 April 2025; online 2 October 2025
IND	News: IND will assess applications from Yemen individually for the risk of violence. ind.nl/en/news/ind-will-assess-applications-from-yemen-individually-for-the-risk-of-violence	Last updated 18 March 2024
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Research and other sources

Source	Reference and URL	Date
BMC Public Health	Al-Tamimi, A., Parić, M., Groot, W. & Pavlova, M. Yemeni refugees' health literacy and experience with the Dutch healthcare system: a qualitative study. BMC Public Health, 23(1), article 902. DOI 10.1186/s12889-023-15732-6. link.springer.com/article/10.1186/s12889-023-15732-6	Published online 18 May 2023
VU Amsterdam	PEACE WOMEN: Women, Revolution, Exile and Peacebuilding in Yemen. Dr. E. K. Strzelecka. EU Horizon 2020 MSCA 101024992. vu.nl/en/research/women-revolution-exile-and-peacebuilding-in-yemen	Project launched October 2021
Labyrinth Onderzoek & Advies	Verbonden & Veerkrachtig: De dynamiek tussen gemeenschappen en hun land van herkomst. Commissioned by SZW. Covers five communities; Yemen not included. labyrinthonderzoek.nl/actueel/diasporarapport/	2025
Movisie	Jongeren die gevlucht zijn, willen wel maar kunnen soms niet meedoen. movisie.nl/artikel/jongeren-die-gevlucht-zijn-willen-wel-maar-kunnen-soms-niet-meedoen	25 March 2024
Pharos	Kaart Sleutelpersonen (public map). pharos.nl/kaart-sleutelpersonen/	Consulted 16 July 2026

Changelog — from v0.7 to v0.8

This is an additive revision. Every figure, source and caveat in v0.7 stands unchanged; v0.8 adds material and finalises status.

- **Added section 5A** — the 2025 first-instance decision in closer detail: recognition by sex (2021–2025), age composition of decisions (2020–2025), and first residence permits by reason (2015–2025), each with a chart and its source line.
- **Verification complete.** The figures and the underlying recognition-rate calculation have been independently verified against the original Eurostat data.
- **Status changed** from working publication to **published**.
- **Re-typeset** in Fraunces and Inter to match the Tharan website; the colour palette is unchanged.
- **Section 2.4 unchanged.** Verification covers the figures and the calculation, not whether 2023–24 and 2025 are cleanly comparable across the BAA change; that comparability caution stands exactly as written.